

Sim Bosnia

Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to upholding S/RES/1551 and maintaining stability and security in the Balkans through bilateral, multilateral, and regional cooperation. Highlighting Article 24 of the United Nations Charter, Bosnia recognizes the Security Council as the fundamental authoritative body responsible for international peace and security and encourages Member States to work within the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) when addressing security concerns in the Balkans. Recognizing the ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity of the Balkan region, we encourage increased dialogue, education, and cooperation for the prevention of conflict noted in A/RES/63/174 and A/RES/60/160. Bosnia urges Member States to promote and protect the human rights of ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities as called for by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and encourages States to work within the Human Rights Council when addressing any form of ethnic or religious conflict. Acknowledging the risk of increased amount of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during times of conflict, we call upon Member States to work within the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to ensure the protection and repatriation of refugees and IDPs in accordance with A/RES/63/148, A/RES/55/73, and A/RES/55/76. Bearing in mind Article 44 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Bosnia strongly encourages States involved in conflict to grant asylum to refugees and IDPs and further calls for States to ensure the safe and orderly reintegration of refugees and IDPs as mandated by A/RES/56/164. We urge Member States to distribute financial, medical, and technical services to refugees and IDPs as called for by A/RES/55/77 and recommend States invest in education programs for refugees and IDPs with the assistance of organizations similar to the Council of Europe. Bearing in mind S/RES/1963, Bosnia believes that international terrorism poses a severe threat to international peace and security and urges Member States to fully implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as stated in A/RES/60/288. Acknowledging the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, we condemn the support, planning, or financing of any act of terrorism, and call for Member States to increase bilateral and multilateral dialogue for the purpose of preventing terrorism in accordance with S/RES/1624. Bosnia urges Member States to work within the Counter-Terrorism Committee to prevent terrorism at the regional level and fully supports the creation of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure in the coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism activities. Stressing S/RES/1822, we believe that terrorism can only be prevented through international cooperation and as mandated by S/RES/1735, calls for all Member States to take action to incapacitate, impair, and isolate terrorist organizations. Stressing the importance of preventing nuclear terrorism, Bosnia calls for all Member States to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and strongly urges all States that have not signed or ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to accede to its principles immediately as a non-Nuclear Weapon State in accordance with S/RES/1929. We fully support the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy as allowed by Article IV of the NPT, and encourage all Member States to abide by the regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Additional Protocol when sharing or developing nuclear energy. Recalling S/RES/1373, we call for Member States to combat the illicit trade and trafficking of nuclear material through enhanced border security, information sharing, and law enforcement operations and urge all States to enforce laws which prevent non-State actors (NSAs) from acquiring any material which can be used to create nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons in accordance with S/RES/1540. Cognizant of the

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, Bosnia encourages States to take domestic security measures which prevent NSAs from possessing, manufacturing, or transporting nuclear material, and endorse the universal implementation of the IAEA Action Plan to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. Recognizing S/RES/1947, we firmly believe that post-conflict institution building stabilizes conflict zones and prevents a renewal of contention, and encourage Member States to employ the Peacebuilding Commission when providing humanitarian relief, rehabilitation assistance, and institutional peacebuilding. Bosnia affirms that post-conflict peacebuilding should be conducted under the rule of law and recalling S/RES/1645, recommends that any States involved in the peacebuilding process to respect the post-conflict State's constitution, internal laws, and international agreements. Being one of the States most affected by the war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia, we strongly support S/RES/1954 and the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and believe that justice must be brought to the victims and their families. Bosnia will continue to show its support for international criminal justice by upholding S/RES/1931, S/RES/1877, and S/RES/1900, allowing unobstructed access to our government's archives and enabling full access to witnesses from our State, and encourages all States in the region to make similar steps toward complying with the International Tribunal. We are appreciative of the OSCE and North Atlantic Treaty Organization's execution of S/RES/1895 and believe that without assistance from the European Union, S/RES/1869 and a stable Balkans region would not have been attainable. Bosnia and Herzegovina remains fully committed to the Dayton Peace Agreement and believes our State is a leading example of how to implement S/RES/1948 and maintain peace and security in the Balkans region.

The Situation in the Balkans: In light of the turbulent history suffered by the Balkan States, the People's Republic of China welcomes the laudable efforts of the international community to ameliorate both the security and economic situation in this region. China particularly has found the Balkan region an environment replete with investment opportunity and cultural richness, and has therefore pursued burgeoning bilateral exchanges with Balkan States to enhance reciprocal benefit and cooperation on these and other areas, including energy, resources, and technology. Regarding the effort to maintain peace and security particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, China joins with the signatories of S/RES/1948 (2010) to encourage the complete implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the maintenance of the Dayton Paris Agreement on Implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995). The PRC acknowledges the role and import of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as a peacekeeping force in the region operating under the mandate and auspice of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Among extant threats emanating from the Balkan region, China cites two areas of particular concern. First, the PRC noted with deep alarm Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence in 2008 and the ensuing non-binding, advisory ruling of the International Court of Justice (2010) positing that Kosovo's decision had not violated international law. Cognizant of the penchant for conflict and interethnic strife that such political acts entail, China maintains that the best solution for Kosovo and the Republic of Serbia lies in dialogue within the framework of relevant international laws and within a milieu of international support. The PRC upholds S/RES/1244 as the appropriate and binding legal framework for resolving the Kosovo issue, and fully supports the mandate of the UN Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) as a tool to preserve stability in Kosovo and promote its peaceful reintegration with Serbia. Furthermore, China opposes the leveraging of the Kosovo question on the Republic of Serbia's accession to relevant regional organizations, particularly the European Union (EU). The second threat China perceives in the Balkan region is the potential fermentation of extremism and terrorist acts, particularly as a result of separatist movements which undermine the protection inherent in strong governance and the rule of law. To combat this threat, China welcomes the provisions in S/RES/1963 (2010) that strengthen the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) as bodies crucial to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Vital to effective implementation of this Strategy are practical steps toward bilateral and regional cooperation, namely in efforts to share relevant information and combine resources in strategic counter-terrorism partnerships similar to those that the PRC enjoys with members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), Japan, and the United States. Recognizing that terrorist groups and non-State actors have historically utilized territories in the Balkan region to organize and facilitate operations, China reiterates the necessity for all Member States to promote disarmament and disrupt the flow of financing to terrorists, particularly in this region. Lastly, the PRC maintains that the most effective way to combat international terrorism relies on a comprehensive framework that abides by international law and the principles of the UN Charter, particularly sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

Sovereignty, Unity and Territorial Integrity: Congruent with China's vision for a new international order, foremost among the principles of the PRC are mutual respect to sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, and mutual non-interference in internal affairs. The PRC upholds state sovereignty as enshrined in the UN Charter as an inalienable right and a

fundamental principle of contemporary international law. Efforts on the part of other States or sub-national entities to undermine sovereignty, particularly by threatening to disrupt the unity or infringe upon the territorial integrity of that State are detrimental to not only the security and stability of that State but to the international community at large. Therefore, the PRC unequivocally considers separatist activities under misconstrued auspices of self-determination inimical to the peaceful coexistence of all ethnic groups within a particular State, and in the case of the Balkans, to the stabilization and reintegration of this historically sensitive region of Europe. Among actions that disrupt the unity and territorial integrity of Member States are efforts to sell dubious quantities of arms and weaponry to extremist or separatist movements that exacerbate the potential for conflict. Such sales, whether in the Balkan region or at other junctures in the global community are both antithetical to Article II of the UN Charter and anathema to international initiatives to promote peace and security.

Recent Developments in the Middle East and the Balkans: China has followed closely the breaking developments in the Arab Republic of Egypt, convinced that the stability of the entire region is contingent upon this traditional strategic partner. It is the hope of the PRC that the transitional government in Egypt will quickly restore stability and order independently of external actors and influences, actuating the peaceful betterment of the Egyptian people and the region at large. Noting the development of similar movements throughout North Africa, Yemen, Jordan and as far north as Belgrade, China maintains that the political situations arising are best addressed by the respective national governments in a manner that restores normalcy and order. Singularly important in these matters, particularly in Egypt, is the restraint of the international community or any of its components from interfering in the organization of internal governing structures, a priority concurrent with international principles of non-interference and respect for the sovereignty of all Member States.

Sim France

France is dedicated to the enhancement of the rights of individuals as determined by the United Nations Declaration for Human Rights. We believe in cooperation in and among states, as well as respect for law and justice. All peoples should be free to live by democratic principles with civil liberties and political rights. It is crucial for the international community to work together to ensure that the rights of all people and nations are observed.

We support the United Nations in regards to development aid and programs for the alleviation of international issues. These issues include programs for the protection of children, the reduction of drug trafficking trade, and a decrease in global poverty. We have been active in aiding peoples in humanitarian crises as well as natural disasters. It is of the utmost importance that human casualties are avoided in all possible situations.

In situations where human casualties are eminent, it is crucial for the international community to act. This is mainly concerned with conflicts. Peacekeeping operations are an important aspect of resolving conflict and restoring peace and stability. We have been active in multiple peacekeeping missions in Africa, Central America, the Middle East and Asia. We acknowledge the value of United Nations peacekeeping missions to aid in the resolution of conflict. Meanwhile, we recognize the need for cultural understanding and cultural exchanges for more effective resolutions. We are committed to international cooperation on the resolution of crisis and the betterment of the global community.

Nevertheless, we believe that prevention is the most efficient way to manage a conflict. Although deploying and managing peacekeeping missions is becoming more problematic, peacekeeping missions are still an important tool of the UN. However, it is necessary for prevention to take place and other tools to be utilized before sending in a peacekeeping mission. These tools include condemnation, mediation, arbitration, and sanctions. We believe that sanctions should not be placed readily on a nation, but they are a tool which the Security Council can utilize. Furthermore, neighboring nations and regional organizations can be effective in aiding prevention strategies.

Beyond the global community, we are also devoted to the European Union and its proven potential to act as a strong economic and political force in the world. The EU allows for peace and security of the region, and national security for all member states. Meanwhile, the EU is vital for the continuation and furthering of economic prosperity and democratic rights for all European peoples. The EU represents the epitome of the values and aims of our nation. It is our stance that the self-determination of peoples must prevail and lead to cooperation in international and regional matters. We fully believe in the values of the EU and of the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations are in line with one another. As the greatest contributor financially to the UN, the EU represents an integral part of the effort to foster international security, stability, prosperity, and peace. Beyond its great financial support, member states are active in UN operations (military and civilian).

As a founding member of the EU, we are also concerned greatly with security and stability of our own region. This has been evident by our work in Eastern Europe. It is imperative for the security of the peoples of the Balkan states for stability to be established and maintained. There have been positive steps towards this, as seen in the release of the shortstay visa for Bosnian and Herzegovinian citizens in November of 2010. While the interactions between leaders have been positive, there is still work to be done to ensure stability.

We are also committed to the prevention of conflict by way of arms control and protection of natural resources. Arms control includes arms embargos, disarmament, reintegration, and demobilization. It is essential to control arms trafficking and reduce the amount of weapons available in areas of possible conflict. We have shown a dedication to these types of programs through our work with other EU member states on the creation of security systems. Security systems have been adopted in nations, like the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. These systems are managed by civilian officials. They are providing more stability and security in these perspective nations. Greater stability is also gained through programs of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the protection and monitoring of natural resources. We support programs like the Kimberly Process, which helps reduce conflict over diamonds. We acknowledge the possibility of instilling future programs relating to natural resources as a key to conflict prevention.

While conflict prevention is important prior to the onset of a crisis, it is also important that after a conflict has been resolved the peace established is lasting. We believe that more work must be done to ensure that a nation once brought out of a crisis does not relapse. Therefore, it is crucial to determine long-term solutions to conflicts. This is a difficult task, but it is also an important one. Thus while peacekeeping, we must also build a solid foundation on which peace can continue. There are many different factors that can cause destabilization. Threats to peace and stability must be evaluated, for peacekeeping missions to be successful. It is key not to remove peacekeeping missions until it is determined that stability will follow.

Overall, we support the aims of this Council to promote security, peace, and stability to the world. We reaffirm our dedication to the Declaration of Human Rights. Meanwhile, we reiterate the importance of conflict prevention and resolution. This includes implementing programs that not only restore order and avoid casualties, but also provide lasting peace and stability for the affected nation or nations involved.

Sim Japan

Japan reaffirms S/RES/1963 and its commitment to upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights while reinforcing global peace and security and acknowledges the Security Council as the primary international vehicle for maintaining such objectives, directed by Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations. In accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, we maintain significant financial support of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and strongly recommend Member States adhere to A/RES/55/235 by contributing monetary funds for the promotion of global stability. Japan believes it is essential to strengthen international cooperation toward combating terrorism and encourages multilateral collaboration through the work of intergovernmental agencies, such as the Group of Eight's Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, to facilitate international participation in global counter-terrorism measures. Recalling the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, we urge all Member States to strengthen national measures in order to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, materials, and technologies related to their manufacture. Japan advocates all Member States ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty outlined in A/RES/64/69 and supports the acceleration of global nuclear disarmament measures in A/RES/64/57 to ensure international peace and stability. Japan utilizes its Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement to address the conditions conducive for terrorists and invites the international community to develop regional cooperatives, similar to the ASEAN – Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, to discuss effective counter-terrorism measures. Recalling A/RES/64/297, we reaffirm the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and insist on bilateral and multilateral compliance with the Counter-Terrorism Committee. We applaud the creation of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established in A/RES/64/235 and stress the importance of developing similar counter-terrorism measures domestically while maintaining State sovereignty. Deeply concerned about the persistence of sexual violence against women and children, especially in situations of armed conflict, we adamantly insist the international community adhere to S/RES/1960 and develop strategies to address this issue. Bearing in mind the principles in the 2005 World Summit Outcome and A/RES/63/308, Japan approves the European Union (EU) Common Security and Defense Policy in Western Europe and remains committed to sustaining dialogue between Japan and European Union members, through the Japan-EU Summit, to promote regional stability. We support international efforts toward the settlement of conflict in the former Yugoslavia and urge relevant parties to comply with S/RES/1948 and the Dayton Paris Agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina while preserving the sovereignty of all States. Highlighting the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) as a positive example of peace building strategy, we reaffirm the significance of S/RES/1947 and strongly encourage Member States to continually support United Nation Peacekeeping policy. Reaffirming S/RES/827, Japan applauds the establishment of an International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, outlined in S/RES/1966, and stresses international cooperation to facilitate the capture of war crime fugitives. Recognizing that natural disasters affect over 160 million people worldwide, Japan endorses A/RES/64/251 along with the Hyogo Framework for Action and promotes multilateral efforts to implement the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. We implore Member States to examine the provisions set forth in the 2005 World Conference on Disaster

Reduction in order to formulate their own comprehensive development programs, similar to Japan's Initiative for Disaster Reduction, and mitigate the devastating impacts of natural disasters. Japan Disaster Relief Teams are continuously dispatched throughout the globe to rescue, supply, and assist during natural disasters through the Law Concerning the Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams and we invite States to support A/RES/64/200 as well as comply with international efforts in alleviating disaster areas. Japan endorses the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and encourages States to observe A/RES/64/127 through cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) while contributing financially to multilateral organizations dedicated to addressing this topic. As requested from the UNHCR, we actively cooperate with PKOs through our International Peace Cooperation Law and insist Member States enact similar framework to efficiently deliver supplies, dispatch personnel, and provide monetary aid toward refugee assistance. Japan considers S/RES/1244 and our active financial engagement in PKOs as contributing positively toward peace in the Balkans region and in the international community as a whole. Japan recognizes that cyber security framework is essential for 21st century statecraft, as seen in A/RES/64/211, and urges States to protect and implement information and communication technologies (ICTs) infrastructures through bilateral cooperation, following the example of the Australia-Japan Creative Partnership Action Plan to Combat International Terrorism. Illustrating Japan's Comprehensive Co-operation Package to Address the International Digital Divide and allocated through the Japan International Cooperation Agency, we highlight multilateral cooperation with non-governmental organizations in order to successfully develop efficient and secure ICTs in developing States. Realizing the vital role of internet in modern international politics, Japan encourages States to remain committed with E/2009/92 and generate programs, similar to Japan's International Cooperation on Information and Communications Technology, to enhance cooperation on policy issues pertaining to internet security.

Sim Lebanon

Lebanon maintains that a global interconnectedness similar in security and prosperity to that explicated in A/RES/62/211 is one of its utmost priorities. In conjunction with other States represented in A/56/165, we promote the eradication of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and continue to work toward the goals of A/RES/55/33 by maintaining a domestic weapons store that is both secure and respectful of the environment. Lebanon condemns violence in the Balkans and draws attention to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe by promoting a humanitarian and human rights focused solution to the Balkan ethnic conflict. We encourage Balkan States to enact measures similar to those called for by A/RES/5618 to hinder illicit arms trafficking and prevent the spread of conflict to other areas. We adjure Member States to take action, such as pledging developmental assistance in best practices, to prevent the spread of economic instability from the Balkan region, and highlight A/RES/56/110 as an example of conflict management mechanisms. Lebanon encourages the United Nations (UN) Secretariat, compliant with A/RES/63/249, to distribute unpaid assessed contributions to the former Yugoslav Republic's successor States. Emphasizing A/RES/65/21, Lebanon believes trade barriers exacerbate the Balkan conflict and recalls General Assembly Resolution 2205 (XXI) when encouraging the Commission on International Trade Law to further develop the harmonization of international trade law to facilitate greater economic development in the Balkan region. We highlight A/RES/61/49 as an example of international collaboration and call for cooperation between the UN and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in efforts to facilitate funding for development in the former Yugoslav Republic's successor States. We are alarmed by the potential for hostage-taking to further destabilize the region and adjure Member States to reaffirm their support of the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages. Bearing in mind the findings of A/58/358, Lebanon implores Member States to limit the role economic instability plays in perpetuating and exacerbating conflict. We call upon Member States to adhere to A/RES/65/56 by implementing instruments guaranteeing security to non-nuclear weapon States, such as border security, and call for a secure nuclear framework, under A/RES/55/33, that prevents WMDs from being obtained by non-State actors. Recalling A/RES/65/74, Lebanon urges Member States to implement nuclear security policies, such as deactivation and cyber-security prioritization, that prevent the acquisition of radioactive materials by terrorists or terrorist groups. Lebanon urges Member States to implement the suggestions of A/RES/65/75 and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction in pursuits to eliminate subversive stockpiling and trading of chemical weapons. Reaffirming our support of S/RES/1373, and recalling the recommendations of A/RES/58/136, we implore Member States to consider human rights, refugee, and humanitarian laws when acting against terror. Lebanon will respect the decision on the validity of the unilateral declaration of Kosovar independence by the International Court of Justice as an answer to A/RES/64/298 and we urge Member States to follow similar protocols. Recalling A/AC.96/1078, we insist upon an international action plan that alleviates the burden of hosting refugees shouldered by developing States. Alarmed by the potential for the Balkan region to return to conflict, Lebanon urges the international community to work with States in the region to achieve the humanitarian goals set forth in S/RES/1239 and encourages the United Nations Human Rights Commission to continue intent monitorization of the fragile situation there. We highlight S/RES/1345 in calling for dialogue to facilitate the

transition to lasting peace in the Balkan region that includes all legitimate parties. Lebanon urges Member States to implement the recommendations of A/60/338 by finding a durable and effective solution to address the situation of refugees from the Balkan conflict. We are concerned with the respect of international borders and, in concurrence with A/RES/55/27, urge Member States, international bodies, and organs of the UN to ensure that their actions do not impose upon the State sovereignty. Lebanon recognizes the successes detailed in A/RES/59/59 and looks forward to further investments leading to a Balkan region that encompasses security, economic development, and the implementation of rule of law via measures described in A/RES/65/32. Highlighting the policy recommendations of S/RES/1895, we reaffirm our support of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (GFAPBH) and encourage Member States to continue support for the facilitation of peace in the Bosnian region via multilateral cooperation, reminding the forces applauded in S/RES/1722 that the primary solution for Bosnian peace is a regional management of GFAPBH implementation. Lebanon urges Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General to conduct research on the efficiencies proposed in A/RES/52/245 and urges continued collaboration with the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations in efforts to resolve the Balkan conflict. We implore international patience in the gradual transition to peace called for in A/RES/61/53 and stress the importance of regional powers' collaboration with the former Yugoslav States. Lebanon encourages States within the Balkan region to maintain their citizens' health by ensuring the availability of resources and highlights A/RES/64/292 as a framework for implementing clean water policies. We call upon States within the Balkan region to ensure that non-citizens are adequately protected and that they have implemented the guidelines set forth in A/RES/165/48. We emphasize the need for a resolution of conflict within the Balkan region via measures encouraged in S/RES/1160 and look forward to working with the international community to find solutions cohesive with the auspices of S/RES/1199 respecting both the rights of the State and of the person.

Sim Turkey

The Balkans: As a Balkan state, the Republic of Turkey is extremely concerned with the stability, economic development, and cultural and religious freedom of the region. Turkey recalls Article II of the UN Charter and upholds the right of all Member States to territorial integrity and national self-determination. Although this region has been a battlefield for centuries, Turkey is working tirelessly to ensure that conflict does not resume. We support the outcome of the Dayton Peace Agreement (DPA), however we urge Member States to continue to remain aware of the situation in Bosnia & Herzegovina (BiH) and to make changes to the framework of the DPA through the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) as they become necessary. Ethnic minorities make up a significant portion of all Balkan states, and Turkey affirms A/RES/55/24 and strongly condemns any and all ethnic or religious violence. We further call on the international community to join us in our efforts to promote steadiness in this region. Turkey has and will continue to call for regional harmony, peace, and economic prosperity throughout the Balkan region through diplomacy and cooperation. As an example of our dedication to the stability of the region, Turkey points to the Istanbul Declaration signed in April of 2010 by Turkey, Serbia, Croatia, and BiH for the purpose of dialogue and reconciliation. We point to the apology passed by the Serbian Parliament for the massacres at Srebrenica as a direct result of our efforts to promote peace between these states. Recalling S/RES/1948(2010), Turkey calls for a further extension of the mandate of the European Union Force (EUFOR) in BiH for the purpose of eliminating the possibility of a resumption of hostilities. Turkey is militarily and financially committed to the efforts of EUFOR in stabilizing BiH. Turkey was one of the first states to recognize the Republic of Kosovo, and we strongly urge all member states to follow our example. With this in mind, we welcome A164/881 detailing the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) decision that Kosovo's declaration of independence did not violate international law. Also recalling S/RES/1244, Turkey fully endorses the role of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in Kosovo and affirms the necessity of keeping KFOR in place for as long as it is necessary. Turkey affirms the work of the local police forces in BiH and in Kosovo and calls on them to assume increasingly significant roles in facilitating inter-ethnic cooperation and domestic stability. Turkey applauds the work of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) and, in the spirit of A/RES/64/298, calls on the international community to remain engaged with the governments of Kosovo and Serbia and to assist them with technological expertise and material resources, with respect for their sovereignty, in order to ensure that tensions do not increase, reconciliation is achieved, and grievances are forgotten. Turkey is extremely concerned by the issue between Serbia and Kosovo of missing persons from the war in Kosovo. We are actively involved in the negotiation process between Belgrade and Pristina and we suggest that the issue of missing persons be closely monitored by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Economically, Turkey has invested heavily in Southeast Europe and has contributed significantly to the formation and operations of the Southeast European Cooperation Process (SEECP). Turkey firmly believes that economic interdependence and trade create an excellent way to contribute to dialogue and tranquility in this conflict prone region. Accordingly Turkey calls on member states, especially the G20, to invest heavily in Southeast Europe and to economically engage the region as a whole. We believe that the States of the Balkan region should not be left isolated in the middle of Europe, but rather that they should be integrated into the European Union (EU). This will contribute significantly to their economic development and

political stability, and we applaud those States, such as Croatia, which are well on their way to making that goal a reality. Turkey is working closely with Balkan States to help them to achieve this goal and we encourage the international community, especially the member states of the EU, to join us in this noble effort. The preservation of the territorial integrity of all states throughout the region is extremely important for Turkey in order to ensure that the region remains stable, but it is clear that a stable future for the Balkan region lies in its integration into the EU. Recalling A/RES/61/53, Turkey acknowledges that organized crime poses a grave threat to the region. Turkey remains committed to combatting organized crime and Turkey and other regional actors have formed the Southeast European Cooperation Initiative (SECI) to cooperate with the EU and to eliminate criminal activity in the Balkans. Proliferation of light and heavy weapons is also a serious issue due to the numerous wars that have taken place in the Balkans over the past two decades. In the spirit of A/RES/65/67, Turkey is committed to reducing the trade of illicit weapons available to both state and non-state actors specifically in the Balkan region. Reminding the international community of the UN Convention against Corruption, Turkey urges member states to join us in combating this endemic and serious issue in the Balkan region through increased investment in the region by means of trade and further collaboration with local police forces. Terrorism is also a serious threat to our world today and although it has not affected the Southeast Europe to a large degree, Turkey urges the international community to share information through organizations such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and SECI in order to actively combat the growing threat of terrorism. Observing the recent popular uprisings in Egypt and Tunisia, Turkey is concerned that similar events could unfold in the Balkans. Reiterating our position in favor of the national self-determination of all peoples, Turkey also emphasizes the possibility that popular uprisings may result in resumption of conflicts and a state of war.

Sim Uganda

Uganda remains dedicated to upholding A/RES/60/1 by strengthening security and stability in the Balkans region and reaffirms our commitment to the establishment of global peace in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN). We recommend crisis prevention as exemplified by the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and urge States to implement crisis prevention as called for in S/RES/1953 and S/RES/1475 through peace building and conflict resolution within the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities. Encouraged by the success of the UN Mission in Kosovo, established under S/RES/1244, Uganda applauds the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) Kosovo Force's Civil-Military Cooperation Reporting Mechanism as an example of coordinating aid to civil society for ensured good governance in post-conflict situations. Adhering to Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN, Uganda affirms the Dayton Peace Accords and urges the implementation of S/RES/1031 for member States to mitigate threats to international peace and security in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We recommend Member States support the work of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Regional Cooperation Council, as called for in S/RES/1895, by endorsing the European Union Stabilization Forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina to develop democratic institutions in Southern Europe. Uganda believes the Joint Declaration for UN-NATO Secretariat Cooperation is a key mechanism for the promotion of coordination between NATO, the European Force (EUFOR), the Political and Security Committee and the Council of the European Union and UN officials, as noted in the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference, for the development of complementary policies within Bosnia and Herzegovina. We stress the importance of establishing sustainable development and equitable economic stability in the Balkan region, highlighting the African Capacity Building Foundation as an example of assistance in poverty reduction and capacity building through strengthening financial and technical resources. Uganda relies on the cooperation of the UN Counter Terrorism Committee, NATO, the European Union (EU), as well as the [Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe](#) to create comprehensive approaches to regional crisis management and calls for the implementation of coordinated regional mechanisms as exemplified by the East African Community Strategy on Combating Terrorism in East Africa to exchange information on terrorism and enhance border security in the Balkans. Realizing that border control remains an integral part of maintaining security and combating international terrorism, Uganda encourages increased cooperation among Balkan States to strengthen border maintenance through nongovernmental initiatives such as the Balkan Security Forum to improve border management. We urge States to implement strategic reforms similar to those of the African Union Border Programme and the Africa-EU partnership Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee highlighting the European Territorial Cross Border Cooperation Operational Programme for Bulgaria and Romania to improve cross-border cooperation. Guided by A/RES/46/51 and A/RES/64/68, Uganda draws attention to the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and supports regional dialogue between States and non-state actors to combat terrorism in the Mediterranean region and encourages Member States to adhere to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism to prevent terrorists from obtaining weapons and receiving financial aid. Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, Uganda recalls the Rome Statute and reminds Member States that the International Criminal Court deplores hostage-taking as a war crime. We implore Member States to comply with S/RES/1502 and the Brahimi Report to

maintain global peacekeeping operations (PKO). Uganda recognizes A/RES/63/138 as a framework for continued support of PKO personnel in the Balkan region and stresses the need for regional dialogue and cooperation, as noted in the Convention on the Safety of UN and Associated Personnel, to strengthen safety and security of humanitarian personnel. We urge States to fulfill financial obligations to A/RES/57/332 and A/RES/57/334 through donations to reconstruction efforts toward rebuilding a civil society in coordination with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, to foster self-sustaining States. In accordance with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Uganda calls on States to remain dedicated to S/RES/1820 for the increased participation of women in conflict-resolution and post-conflict reconstruction through the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. We highlight A/55/502 and recommend peace-building initiatives in post-conflict situations be addressed through initiatives such as Governance Strategies for Post Conflict Reconstruction, Sustainable Peace and Development to restore civil service in an inclusive, ethnically balanced, and comprehensive manner. Realizing the need for enhanced social development in the Balkans, we underline Uganda's Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan and our implementation of the Ugandan National Cultural Policy as models to enhance the integration of culture into development, social protection and social transformation of Balkan communities. We encourage States to uphold human rights under A/RES/63/180 and remain dedicated to attaining sustainable peace and security through regional, bilateral, and international collaboration for the achievement of equitable human rights as declared by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Sim UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) is committed resolving international issues through multilateral cooperation with the United Nations (UN). We firmly support the UN Charter and acknowledge the UN Security Council and the primary body responsible for maintaining international peace and security. The UK believes the situation in Afghanistan is of the utmost importance and requires the efforts of the entire international community in order to see Afghanistan safely returned into the hands of the Afghan people, we commend the efforts of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and encourage Member States to develop humanitarian and post conflict reconstruction programs. The UK encourages Member States to ratify the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in an effort to eradicate all nuclear weapons from the globe. We encourage member states to follow the guidelines of A/RES/65/91 by signing the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, to further expel the use of nuclear weapons. We deplore uranium enrichment without the utilization of the IAEA and their safeguards, especially in Iran, discussed in S/RES/1929 and we encourage Iran to cooperate with the international community to maintain safe and secure nuclear technology. The UK draws attention to the success of the International Action Network on Small Arms, and recommends all States participate in implementing programs aimed at preventing the transfer or sale of Small Arms and Light Weapons as well as other conventional weapons in accordance with A/RES/65/64. We encourage Member States to follow A/RES/56/67 and develop an Arms Trade Treaty prohibiting the illicit trade of arms. The UK encourages Member States to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions that endanger post conflict reconstruction and stability, especially concerning civilian safety. We support the efforts of the United Nations Kosovo Team and encourage Member States to continue financing their efforts congruent with A/RES/64/279. The UK approves the European Union Rule of Law described in S/RES/1244, and invites Member States to continue supporting this program through the Common Security and Defense Policy. We acknowledge the efforts of the Kosovo Force, and call upon the international community to continue supporting the Kosovo force in maintaining the stability within the region between the Yugoslavians and Serbs, demilitarizing the Kosovo Liberation Army, and maintaining protection of the minorities living within the region. The UK endorses the Settlement and Integration of Refugees Program in Serbia and calls upon Member States to contribute financial support for the stability of settlements in the region and continuity within the government. We condemn all acts of terrorism, specifically acts procuring radioactive materials for terrorist activities described in A/RES/65/74. We promote the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and advise Member States to criminalize the financing of terrorism, suppress all safe havens, substance and support for terrorists as well as cooperate with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in terrorist acts. The UK supports the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) and implores Member States to ratify the UDHR and establish legal policy criminalizing violations against human rights. We urge Member States to follow S/RES/1325 by allowing women to be placed in decision making positions within the government similar to the GEO in the UK government. The United Kingdom applauds the efforts of The Office of The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and request States keep in mind S/RES/1820 by prohibiting sexual violence of women and girls during armed conflict, and enforcing strict legislation against violators. The UK further condemns sexual violence as a tactic of war described in S/RES/1960, and we recommend Member States place a priority on the

protection of women and children during armed conflict for the prevention of sexual violations. We believe States should follow the ideals in A/RES/65/11 by developing and funding humanitarian and peacebuilding operations in conflict regions. The UK encourages all states to work with the UN Peacebuilding Commission described in A/RES/65/84 by developing financing for programs in post-conflict areas. Acknowledging civilians that have been affected by armed conflicts as well as natural disasters, we remain committed to working with the World Health Organization, UN Development Programme, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme, and UN Children's Fund for the fulfilment of A/RES/56/110 we encourage Member States to contribute both financially and through relief efforts to humanitarian aid in conflict regions. The UK fully supports the Millennium Development Goals and calls upon the international community to actively participate in global collaboration efforts that will alleviate the destabilization of conflict regions and promote the development of stable infrastructure systems. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continues to support the efforts in promoting international peace and security while complying with Member State boundaries and laws described in A/RES/65/32.